

which fills the deep as the sea, and ascends up on high as clouds. Behind the Earth, whose seed was first brought forth by Aibord. Fourth, trees and plants. Fifth, animals. Sixth, Man, after which the Creator rested. "We must remember," says Von Hohen, that Zoroaster had taken the old Magian system as the foundation of his reform, and had modified it to suit his purposes,—that, consequently, his cosmogony is the old Chaldean which very probably spread from the times of the Assyrians into Western Asia. But the Bible narrative, apart from this common basis, far surpasses the description of the Zoroastrian in simple dignity, and possesses a high intrinsic value in itself. On the other hand, the latter must not be remembered the limited conceptions of the writer, be rated too highly; and we may admit, without lowering the value of the cosmogony, that the Creation of the Hindus, though a mere act of thinking and willing, was also very sublime, when it is said in the Vedas, "I thought, I will create worlds, and they were there!"

The Etruscan tradition is to the effect that the world was created in six thousand years. In the first thousand God created the heaven and the earth; in the second, the firmament; in the third, the sea and the other waters; in the fourth, the sun, moon and stars; in the fifth, the animals belonging to air, water, and land; in the sixth, man.

The Brahmin tradition is to the following effect:—The universe existed in darkness imperceptible, undefinable, undiscoversable and undisturbed, as if immersed in sleep. Then the self-existing power undisturbed himself, and making the world discernible with the five elements and other principles appeared in undiminished glory dispelling the gloom. He whom the mind alone can perceive, whose essence eludes the external organs, who has no visible parts, who exists from eternity, even he, the soul of things, shows forth in person. He having willed to produce various beings from his own divine substance, first created the waters with a thought, and placed in them a productive seed. The seed became an egg, bright as gold, blazing like the luminary with a thousand beams, and in that egg he was born himself in the form of Brahma, the great father of all spirits. The waters are called Narā, because they were the production of Narā or the spirit of God, and hence they were his first agana, or place of motion; he hence is named Naragana, or moving of the waters. In that egg the great power sat inactive a whole year of the Creation, at the end of which by his thought alone he caused the egg to divide itself. And from its two divisions he framed the heavens above, and the earth beneath; in the midst he placed the subtle ether, the eight regions, and the permanent receptacle of the regions. From the supreme he drew forth mind, existing substantially though unperceived by sense, immaterial, and before mind, or reasoning power, he produced consciousness, the internal monitor, the ruler. And before them both he produced the great principle of the soul, or first expansion of the divine idea; and all vital forms endured with the three qualities of goodness, passion, and darkness; and the five perceptions of sense, and five organs of sensation. That having at once pervaded, with emanations from the supreme spirit, the minutest portions of fixed principles immensely operative, consciousness and the five perceptions, he formed all creatures. Thence proceed the great elements endowed with peculiar powers, and mind with operations infinitely subtle, the imperishable cause of all apparent forms. This universe therefore is compacted from the minute portions of those seven divine and active principles; the great soul, or first emanations, consciousness, and the five perceptions; a mutable universe from immutable ideas of created things. The most excellent are those who are animated; of the animated, those which subsist by intelligence; of the intelligent, mankind; and of men, the sacerdotal class, of priests, those eminent in learning; of the learned, those who know their duty; of those who know it, such as virtuously perform it; and of the virtuous, those who seek perfection from a perfect acquaintance with scriptural doctrine.

Zoroaster's cosmogony is characterised by the following important points:—The maker, self-operating, framed the world, and there was another mass of fire. All these things were produced, self-operating, that the body of the world might be completed, that the world might be manifest and not appear membranous. For he assimilated himself, professing to cast around him the form of the images. For it is an imitation of mind, but that which is fabricated, has something of body. But projecting into the world, through the rapid menace of the Father, the venerable name goes speedily along with a sleepless revolution. The elements of the universe are therefore the result of the creative power of the impression of characters and of the other divine visions, appear in the ether. In this the things without figure are figured, the ineffable and effable impressions of the world. And the light-hating world, and the winding currents under which many are drawn down. He makes the whole world of fire, and water, and earth, and all nourishing ether placing earth in the middle, putting water in the cavities of the earth, and air above these. He fired a great multitude of inerrant stars—not by laborious and evil tension, but with a stability void of wandering, forcing fire to the fire. For the ether congregated the sevenfold fire of the world, circumscribing the heaven with a convex figure. He constituted a sepulchre of creative animals, suspending their disorder in effusive zones. Unwearied nature rules over the worlds, and works.

Although most of the other traditions extant have no points of similarity with the Genesis record of Creation, still the fact cannot be doubted that the most ancient records, the Persian and the Hebrew, bear an exact resemblance to the Etruscan, an upholder of the historical truth of the Scripture narrative, says in "Genesis," p. 80.—"Whence comes the surprising agreement of the Etruscan and Persian legends with this account? How comes it that the Babylonian cosmogony in Berosus, and the Phœnician in Sanchoian, in spite of their fantastical oddity, come in contact with it in remarkable details? There was a time," so begins the Babylonian cosmogony, "in which all was darkness and water." According to the Phœnician, the first human pair was produced by the Kolpha, the Divine Breath, and his wife Baas, i.e., the matter of Night. These are only instances of that which they have in common. From such an accordance outside of Israel, we must, however, conclude that the author of Gen. I. has no vision before him, but a tradition. It might be replied that these cosmogonies just mentioned are only echoes of the first and second sections of the Hebrew Law, which had become known to the Babylonians, Phœnicians, and Persians. The points of contact are strange enough to lead to such a conjecture; and whereas an influence of Jehovah-worship upon the religion of Babylon is altogether improbable, and an influence of it upon that of the Phœnicians rather improbable, yet, on the other hand, an influence of it upon the Zend religion is very probable. If, however, here and there, the assumption of such an influence is allowable, yet it remains still certain that the author of Gen. I. has expressed in words an old tradition already existing.

And the interval of a week, within which Gen. I. completes the Creation, how can that be anything visionary since the seven-days' week is a common ancient heritage of the Asiatic and African peoples, and probably first of all, of the Babylonians?—nay, it is found actually existing among the American tribes as yet unchristianised, and in Africa with the Ashantes and Gallas. Among the Egyptians, the civil use of the seven-days' week has, certainly, not yet been demonstrated; as far back as the oldest times of the great Pyramids, we find the ten-days' week, which also is found among the Indians' *dagha*, 'decade.' Still the seven-days' week was as well-known to the Egyptians, that Dion Cassius, XXXVII, 17, 18, 19, notes the naming of the days of the week after the seven planets as originally an Egyptian custom, which spread from Egypt also into the Roman Empire. This consecration of the seven-days' week and of the number 'seven' generally, as may be conjectured, and as Gen. I. establishes, points back to a deeper, positive ground than that to which Ideler, Lepsius, Ewald, trace it, viz., the division of the Syriac month into four parts, of which each contains 7½ or, without a fraction, 7 days. Its ground is the cosmogonic legend. This is the primary legend that has travelled from place to place. For, as Tuck justly observes, the same fundamental tones are heard echoing under the most different harmonies, from the Ganges to the Nile.

The final question to be decided in connection with this subject is whether the Hebrew Scriptures are older than the Persian and Indian sacred writings. If the Pentateuch can claim precedence over the profane Scriptures, the conclusion may safely be drawn that these have more or less been affected by the Genesis record. But facts are not wanting to disprove such an inference. Draper says in "Conflict between Religion and Science," "To the critical eye they (the books of the Old Testament) all present peculiarities which demonstrate that they were written on the banks of the Euphrates and not in the desert of Arabia. They contain many Chaldeisms." "From such Assyrian sources the legends of the creation of the earth and heavens, the Garden of Eden, the making of man from clay and the woman from his ribs, the temptation of the serpent, etc., were obtained by Ezra." Dr. Westbrook in "The Bible—whence and what," says: "No intelligent man will deny the general likeness of the Hebrew Scriptures to the scriptures of Egypt and of other and older countries. Moses was really an Egyptian, rather than a common Jew; and when we speak of Egyptian religion, we do not refer to its comparatively modern corruptions, and as held and taught exteriorly to the common people, but to its beliefs and doctrines as held by the philosophers and scholars, and as it was doubtless well understood by Moses the prince, the reputed son of Pharaoh's daughter."

The following arguments tend to show the greater antiquity of the Indian and other sacred books, as compared with the Bible:—(a) It has been ascertained that Sanskrit is a language far older than Hebrew; it is, in fact, considered to be the parent stock of all ancient and modern languages. As the Indian sacred books were written in this language, it follows that they were prior to the Hebrew Scriptures.

(b) The Hindus used to transmit most of their traditions to posterity by engraving them on monuments. In the cave temples of old India are found engravings and sculptures allusive to many biblical legends, such as the serpent's head under the heel of the woman, the slaughter of the innocents, the mitre, cross, and other Christian emblems. It cannot be supposed that these people derived these ideas from Moses and the Christians, for the simple reason that they flourished thousands of years before Moses and Christ, and their sculptures are quite as old. It is preposterous to suppose that a highly civilised nation such as the Indians were then, should have borrowed from a little mob of half-civilised, or rather barbarous nomads just liberated from the most object serfdom.

(c) The Brahmins and Buddhists were a pre-eminently a proud class of people, who would never have appealed to a smaller nation for any religious system or creed.

(d) The Jews as a people, says Westbrook, never came into general notice until the times of Alexander the Great and their subjection by the Romans. They seem to have been unknown to Herodotus and other Greek writers. Even Josephus quotes Apollonius as saying that the Jews were the most trifling of all the barbarians, and that they were the only people who had never found anything useful. While the ancient Chaldeans, Arabians, Egyptians, Grecians and Romans had their men of science and literature, whose fame only brightens with the increase of civilisation, the Jews have no history except what was written by themselves; and that is so absurd, impossible and contradictory that nobody can believe it.

(e) The story of the fall of man, which is the pivot on which turns the scheme of redemption, was propounded by Zoroaster, ages before Moses. According to the leader of the Babylonians, God created man and placed him in a beautiful garden called *Erem*, located in *Iran*, or *Persia*. The Zoroastrian theory of the introduction of sin is that there were two great and opposite principles or persons, *Ormuzd* the good God, and *Ahriman*, the evil one; they represented *light* and *darkness* respectively. The serpent is employed by *Ahriman* to seduce man from his obedience to the good god.

(f) India, Persia, Egypt, Syria, Greece, says Putnam in "Keys of the Creeds," and many other countries of the ancient world place themselves at our disposal the moment we seek to explore the mysteries of the *Solar cult*. I will commence with Persia, under the influence of whose philosophy the Jews, in their captivity, finally abandoned their passion for the grosser idolatries of Syria, and after their release collated their legends and re-wrote what they are pleased to call their history. There was to personify the sun under the form of a benefactor to mankind, and to narrate his annual career as a great and philosophic deity. The Persian Magians accounted to the populace for the introduction of evil into the world by a fable of a serpent tempting the first woman to pluck a forbidden apple. This act, as the apple ripens late in autumn, was of course followed by the prevalence of winter, with darkness and cold—the kingdom of the evil principle—and necessitated the adoption of clothing. The mischief thus brought about could only be remedied by the agency of the sun, which they identified with the principle of good. Hence they supposed the incarnation of the sun in the person of Mithra. This Mithra was said to be born of a virgin in a cave at the winter solstice, and as accompanied by a retinue of twelve persons, who represented the twelve months. Having vanquished the prince of darkness, who under the guise of a serpent had seduced the woman, and having lost his life in the contest, Mithra descended into hell—or the under-side of the earth—and then in the spring equinox rose again, and ascended into heaven, opening to man the gates of light and redeeming him from the oppression of the evil one. Mithra was represented as born of a virgin because the constellation Virgo was on the horizon at the time of the sun's birth, and because the sun was then in the sign of Aries—then known as the *Lamb*—at the vernal equinox, which governs the year; Mithra was called the *Lamb of God*, and the *Lamb that takes away the guilt of the world*. The serpent that causes all the mischief by bringing in the winter is *Scorpio*, the constellation of the later autumn. The religion founded in honor of Mithra was provided with the sacraments of baptism, penance, the eucharist, consecration, and others. Its services were subjected to a severely

ascetic regimen. Chastity and virginity were accounted sacred, and it contained the doctrines of the fall, the incarnation, the atonement, and the resurrection." The same religion prevailed in Egypt when the sun-god Osiris was worshipped.

(g) In his "Religion of Ancient Egypt," Renouf states that there is not a Hebrew manuscript in existence one thousand years old, while some Egyptian papyri are extant in a good state of preservation at least 4,000 years old. "According to the most moderate calculation," this author adds, the Egyptian monarchy must have been in existence fifteen hundred years, but more probably two thousand years before the book of Exodus was written. The exodus of the Israelites cannot with any probability be brought down lower than 1310 years B.C., and it was about 2,050 years before this (3360) that I would place the Egyptian historical monarchy. More than 5,000 years ago, in the valley of the Nile, hymns were sung in the glory of God and the immortality of the soul. The most accurate scholars point to India as the origin of Egyptian civilisation." Max Müller says in "Citra," p. 11:—"After carefully examining every possible objection that can be made against the date of the *Vedic hymns*, their claim to that high antiquity which is ascribed to them has not, as far as I can judge, been shaken." And in "Science of Religion," p. 24:—"The opinion that the pagan religions were mere corruptions of the religion of the Old Testament, once supported by men of high authority and great learning, is now as completely surrendered as the attempt at explaining Greek and Latin as corruptions of Hebrew."

(To be continued.)

Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY
will Repeat
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S OPERETTA
"IOLANTHE."
THIS EVENING.
the 23rd February, 1889.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 O'CLOCK P.M.
Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. on MONDAY, 18th instant, at 9 A.M.
Theatres for Back Seats of the Stalls may be had at the Door of the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.—Price, \$1.

R. LYALL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1889. [190]

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.
THE Spanish Steamer

"DON JUAN,"
Captain Marquez, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1889. [247]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"
Dwyer, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on the 28th March.
This Steamer has superior Passenger Accommodation.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1889. [243]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ending 31st December, 1888, of the sum of £100 (One Hundred and Ten Shillings Sterling) per Share of \$125 IS PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 25th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1889. [244]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
MONTHLY HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP.

THE NINTH COMPETITION will take place next WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, at 3.30 P.M.
Intending Competitors must send me notice of same together with 50 Cents, Entrance Fee not later than 4 O'CLOCK P.M. on TUESDAY, 26th.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o Hongkong Club.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1889. [58]

NOTICE.
HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, at 3.30 P.M. in the Rooms of THE CLYDE BUILDING, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, and passing the Secretary's accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1888.
By Order,
F. HENDERSON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1889. [246]

ST. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 for 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1889. [245]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

M. R. G. E. NOBLE has been appointed CHIEF MANAGER of the Bank from the 1st January, 1889.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1888. [41]

Amusements.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.
A CONCERT
will be given in the above Hall, ON
WEDNESDAY,
February 27th, in Aid of
THE HONGKONG BRANCH OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAMILIES
AID ASSOCIATION.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
Mrs. GORDON CAMERON,
Mrs. MAXWELL,
Mrs. BEL IRVING,
&c., &c., &c.
Doors open at 8.30 P.M.
To commence at 9.00 P.M.
Tickets—\$2 each, can be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1889. [199]

Auctions.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE
AT KOWLOON.

A VALUABLE BUILDING ESTATE
will be offered for Sale by Auction,
BY
G. R. LAMFRT,
Auctioneer,
ON
THURSDAY,
the 7th March, at 2.30 P.M.

Comprising
EIGHTY-SEVEN LOTS, known as Sections 1, 2, 3, &c., of Inland Lots 570 and 571, Yau-na-tee, with extensive frontages to Robinson Road and other Public Roads, and excellent building sites already levelled for Building, Shops, Dwellings or Manufactories.
Full particulars, including Plans and Conditions of Sale, may be obtained on application to
HENRY J. HOLMES,
Solicitor,
54, Queen's Road;
W. ST. JOHN H. HANCOCK,
C.E., F.R.I.B.A.,
3, Beaconsfield Arcade,
or to the Auctioneer, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1889. [233]

Masonic.

EOTHEN MARK LODGE
OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1889. [240]

To be Let.

TO LET, FURNISHED.
At the Peak, "Dunford," A FIVE ROOMED HOUSE with Tennis Court. Possession from the 15th instant to the 31st March, 1889, or 1890.
Apply to
J. Y. V. VERNON.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1888. [229]

TO LET.
At the Peak "LA HACIENDA," formerly occupied by Sir George Philipps.
Apply to
H. N. MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [32]

TO LET,
ENTRY 1ST MARCH NEXT.
NO. 3, WEST TERRACE.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1889. [145]

TO LET.
ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [13]

TO LET,
WITH EARLY POSSESSION.
NO. 1, 2 and 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1889. [129]

Intimations.

NOTICE.
LADY DES VŒUX will be unable to receive VISITORS at GOVERNMENT HOUSE on MONDAY NEXT.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1889. [242]

LOST.
A SMALL WHITE DOG with a few black spots, and short tail, last seen in Hongkong Hotel, on Tuesday evening, answers to the name of ROGIE. A reward will be given to finder if necessary.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1889. [238]

KOWLOON HOTEL.
J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality. ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

PUBLIC NOTICE OF EXPIRY OF OPIUM FARM.

THE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE OF BOILING and PREPARING OPIUM and SELLING and RETAILING OPIUM, Boiled or Prepared, will CEASE on the 28th day of February, 1889. No boiled or prepared Opium purchased from us or our Licensees can be used after the 3rd day of March, 1889, at Noon, without the consent of the New Holder of such exclusive privilege as aforesaid.
Dated 26th January, 1889.
KHOO TEONG FOH,
AND
CHEAK TEK SOON,
Opium Farmers. [167]

Intimations.

MASONIC BALL.
IN consequence of the lamented death of Admiral CHANDLER, the Masonic Ball is POSTPONED from Friday, the 15th instant, to MONDAY, the 25th February next.
ALF. WOOLLEY,
Hon. Sec.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1889. [206]

GREEN ISLAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

A MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd of March, at the Office of the Company, 62, Queen's Road Central, at HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON.
C. EWINGS,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1889. [230]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s Office, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1889, at 12 O'CLOCK (Noon), to receive a Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1888.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March next, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC HUGHES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1889. [232]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 9, Queen's Road, Victoria, at THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1889, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Meeting held this day, the 19th February, 1889.
By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1889. [231]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 7th March, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the General Agents, with a Statement of Accounts, to the 31st of December, 1888.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd February until 7th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1889. [233]

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M., at the Company's Office.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1889. [139]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1888.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1889. [184]

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
PAYMENT OF 6th DIVIDEND.

A 6th DIVIDEND of 6 1/2% on all claims against the Hongkong Branch of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery will be paid at the Offices of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, on and after MONDAY, the 17th March next.
Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator admitting their claims. In order that the payment of the 6th Dividend may be endorsed thereon.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND IN ADVANCE UNDER DISCOUNT.

THE Official Liquidator, by arrangement with the Assets Realisation Co., is prepared to pay in advance to Creditors willing to receive such payment, IN FULL DISCHARGE OF THEIR CLAIMS the Dividend of 5% payable in the year 1890, UNDER A DISCOUNT OF FIVE TWELFTHS PER CENT.
Creditors who are willing to accept payment of the Final Dividend, less discount as above are requested to communicate with the Under-signed BEFORE THE END OF THE CURRENT MONTH.

E. W. RUTTER,
Agent for the Official Liquidator,
Oriental Bank Corporation, in Liq.
2, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [176]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

CUSTOMERS are requested to SETTLE all OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS on or before the 1st proximo.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. LYALL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1889. [209]

Intimations.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO. OPERATIVE CO., LIMITED.

STOCK-TAKING.
To Close Consignments.
Valuable watches by J. W. BENSON, Ludgate Hill, London.
Will be sold at Home Prices.
Exchange 3/- per Dollar.

Gold Keyless Field Watch \$25.00
English Half Hunter \$35.00
Horizontal do. \$10.00
do. do. \$12.12
do. do. \$12.12
Silver Keyless Horizontal Hunter \$4.40
do. do. \$4.40

A FEW CASES
Glen Dronach Blend Whiskey (Pure Highland Malt).
6 years in bottle, \$7.50 per case of 1 dozen, for cash.

A small parcel of
STUART'S
Vino de Pasto Sherry
per case of 1 dozen, \$7.50, for cash.

500 New Standard works and Novels published at 2/- 35 cents each. Three for a Dollar.
THE HALL & HOLTZ CO. OPERATIVE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1889. [214]

THE PUNJON AND SUNGHEI DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PUNJON AND SUNGHEI DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 25th day of February, 1889, at 4 O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.
That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$600,000 legally current in the Colony of Hongkong by the creation of 20,000 New Shares of \$30 each. Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the Meeting sanctioning the increase of Capital, all New Shares shall be offered to the Members in proportion to the existing Shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the Member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted will be deemed to be declined, and after the expiration of such time or on the receipt of an intimation from the Member to whom notice is such given that he declines to accept the Shares offered, such Shares shall be dealt with by the Directors in their discretion.

Dated the 14th day of February, 1889.
A. O. D. GOURDIN,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS. TO BE HELD ON THE RACE COURSE MEADOW, on SATURDAY, the 16th March, 1889.

Held under the Laws of the Amateur Athletic Association, open to all Gentlemen Amateurs who are Members or visitors of the Hongkong Club, The Club Germania, The Hongkong Cricket Club, The Victoria Recreation Club, The Ladies Recreation Club, and Commissioned Naval and Military Officers.

The following is the list of Events, viz.:—
1.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE (Winners at previous meetings at Hongkong or elsewhere penalised 1½ yards).
2.—PUTTING THE SHOT (16 lbs.) Winners at previous meetings at Hongkong or elsewhere penalised 1 foot 6 inches.
3.—120 YARDS FLAT RACE (Handicap).
4.—TOSSEING THE CABER (Open).
5.—HIGH JUMP (Winners at previous meetings at Hongkong or elsewhere penalised 2 inches for one win and one inch additional for more than one win).
6.—1 MILE FLAT RACE (Ladies Purse). (Winners at previous meetings at Hongkong or elsewhere penalised 10 yards for one win and 5 yards additional for more than one win).
7.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL (Winners at previous meetings penalised 5 yards).
8.—EXERCISES ON THE GERMAN HORSE.
9.—1 MILE FLAT RACE (Handicap).
10.—1 MILE FLAT RACE (Open to N.C.O.'s and Men of Her Majesty's Imperial Services, including Police).
11.—120 YARDS HURDLE RACE (Winners at previous meetings penalised 5 yards for one win, 2½ yards for each succeeding win).
12

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—170 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$115 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$81 per share, sellers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share, sellers.
 Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$380 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 31 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$22 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—175 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$170 per share, nominal.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$72 per share, buyers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$215 per share, sellers.
 Luson Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$93 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$97 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$121 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$200 per share, nominal.
 Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.
 Punjion and Sunghie Doo Samantan Mining Co.—\$30 per share, sales and sellers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—89 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—100 per cent. premium, buyers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. premium, sellers.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.
 The Songei Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$42 per share, sellers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, sellers.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—20 per cent. dis., buyers.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—30 per cent. prem., sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$22 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/0
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/0
 Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/0
 Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/0
 Credits at 4 months sight 3/0
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/1
 ON PARIS.—
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/7
 Credits, at 4 months sight 3/8
 ON INDIA. T. T. 218
 On Demand 220
 ON SHANGHAI.—
 Bank, T. T. 712
 Private, 30 days sight 721

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul. \$530
 (Allowance, Tails 68)
 OLD MALWA, per picul. \$550 to \$580
 (Allowance, Tails 68)
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest... \$567
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest... \$570
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest... \$571
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest... \$565
 NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest \$545
 NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest... \$555
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul... \$550
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul... \$475

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(By Mr. Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

Barometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—a.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.
30.00	71	68	71	71	71
30.00	71	68	71	71	71
30.00	71	68	71	71	71
30.00	71	68	71	71	71
30.00	71	68	71	71	71
30.00	71	68	71	71	71
30.00	71	68	71	71	71
30.00	71	68	71	71	71
30.00	71	68	71	71	71
30.00	71	68	71	71	71

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

22nd February, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Wind	Force	Direction	Temp.	Humidity	Clouds	Pressure	Barometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer
Wanchow	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71
Takoo	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71
Nagasaki	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71
Shanghai	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71
Amoy	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71
Hongkong	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71
Haiphong	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71
Batavia	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71
Manila	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71

23rd February, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Wind	Force	Direction	Temp.	Humidity	Clouds	Pressure	Barometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer
Wanchow	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71
Takoo	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71
Nagasaki	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71
Shanghai	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71
Amoy	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71
Hongkong	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71
Haiphong	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71
Batavia	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71
Manila	W	10	W	68	71	W	30.00	30.00	71	68	71

The barometer has risen and gradients are moderate for east winds. Cloudy, warm and damp weather prevails.
 1. Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
 2. Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.
 3. Humidity in percentage of saturation.
 4. Direction of wind in degrees from North.
 5. Force of the wind in miles per hour according to Beaufort's scale.
 6. State of the weather, e.g., Clear, Partly Cloudy, Cloudy, Drizzling rain, Fog, Shower, &c.
 7. Direction of surface wind, e.g., North, South, &c.
 8. Direction of surface current, e.g., North, South, &c.
 9. Direction of surface current, e.g., North, South, &c.
 10. Direction of surface current, e.g., North, South, &c.
 Hongkong Observatory, 23rd February, 1889.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Saghalien*, with the French mail of 24th ultimo, left Singapore on the 21st instant, at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 28th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wing-jang*, with the Indian mail, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 17th instant, and is expected here on the 24th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific S. S. Co.'s steamer *Abyssinia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver for Japan and Hongkong on the 19th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Algham*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore from this port on the 18th instant, and is expected here on the 25th.

The 'Glen' line steamer *Glengarry*, from London, left Singapore on the 19th instant, and is expected here on the 25th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Deccan*, left Bombay for here on the 21st instant.

The 'Shire' line steamer *Flintshire*, from London, left Singapore on the 22nd instant, and is expected here on the 29th.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Co.'s steamer *Bormida*, left Singapore on the 23rd instant, and is expected here on or about the 3rd proximo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

TOONAN, Chinese steamer, 932, J. Warwick, 23rd Feb.—Whampoa 23rd Feb., General—C. M. S. N. Co.
 FUSIUM, Chinese steamer, 1,503, A. Croad, 23rd Feb.—Whampoa 23rd Feb., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Peking, British steamer, for Shanghai.
 Peking, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
 Peking, British steamer, for Yokohama, &c.
 Peking, British steamer, for Hoihow.
 Peking, British steamer, for Hoihow.
 Peking, British steamer, for Hoihow.
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 Peking, British steamer, for Hoihow.
 Peking, British steamer, for Hoihow.
 Peking, British steamer, for Hoihow.

DEPARTURES.

February 22, *Nerbudda*, British steamer, for Amoy.
 February 22, *Mellita*, German steamer, for Nagasaki.
 February 22, *Alwine*, German str., for Hoihow.
 February 23, *Sachsen*, German steamer, for Shanghai.
 February 23, *Woojung*, British steamer, for Taiwan.
 February 23, *General Werder*, German steamer, for Yokohama.
 February 23, *Port Darwin*, British steamer, for Kobe.
 February 23, *Bulindi*, British str., for Kobe, &c.
 February 23, *Zafiro*, British str., for Amoy, &c.

PASSENGERS—DEPARTED.

Per *Zafiro*, str., for Amoy—100 Chinese.
 TO DEPART.
 Per *Hailong*, str., for Swatow.—Dr. de Groot and Mr. Lauts.
 Per *Amoy*—Mr. and Mrs. van den Honert, Messrs. FitzGibbon, E. Lutter, and Jenkins.
 Per *Fochow*—Messrs. R. Hodson and E. Croade.
 Per *Coast Ports*—250 Chinese.
 Per *Peking*, str., for Shanghai—108 Chinese.
 Per *Electra*, str., for Yokohama—13 Chinese.
 Per *Activa*, str., for Hoihow—30 Chinese.
 Per *Soochow*, str., for Hoihow—60 Chinese.
 Per *Fushun*, str., for Shanghai—2 Europeans and 280 Chinese.
 Per *Toonan*, str., for Shanghai, &c.—6 Chinese.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Shanghai.—Per *Amoy*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 9.00 A.M.
 For Shanghai and Tientsin.—Per *Toonan*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 9.00 A.M.
 For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per *Soochow*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 9.00 A.M.
 For Nagasaki.—Per *Metapedia*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 9.00 A.M.
 For Shanghai.—Per *Peking*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 9.00 A.M.
 For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Electra*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 9.00 A.M.
 For Singapore.—Per *Benlawara*, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Saigon.—Per *Ashington*, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 4.30 P.M.
 For Kobe.—Per *Keni*, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 5.00 P.M.
 For Hongkong.—Per *Clara*, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 5.00 P.M.
 For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Mongkut*, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 7.30 A.M.
 For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Shannon*, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 11.00 A.M.
 For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Coktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, &c.—Per *Tannadice*, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Singapore.—Per *Agila*, on Friday, the 1st March, at 9.30 A.M.
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Verona*, on Friday, the 1st March, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Arable*, on Saturday, the 2nd March, at 5.00 P.M.
 For Europe, &c., Australia, India, and Madras.—Per *Avon*, on Wednesday, the 6th March, at 11.00 A.M.
 For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Gwalier*, on Thursday, the 7th March, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, Revsbeck, 22nd Feb.—Pakhoi 18th February, and Hoihow 21st, General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
 APENRADE, German steamer, 674, Hohlmann, 21st Jan.—Nagasaki 17th Jan., Coal—Wielor & Co.
 ARABIC, British steamer, 4,368, W. M. Smith, 20th Feb.—San Francisco 24th Jan., and Yokohama 19th Feb., Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 ASHINGTON, British steamer, 809, Zindel, 1st Feb.—Yokohama—Siemens & Co.
 BENAWERS, British steamer, 1,530, A. Webster, 14th Feb.—Kobe 8th Feb., Coals and General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 22nd Feb.—Haiphong 19th Feb., Rice—Siemens & Co.
 DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 654, J. M. Marques, 1st Feb.—Manila 29th Jan., General—Brindley & Co.
 ELKITA, German steamer, 1,476, P. Moller, 21st Feb.—Singapore 14th Feb., General—Siemens & Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.

FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopan.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, J. Lewis, 10th Feb.—Tamsui 7th Feb., Amoy 8th, and Swatow 9th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.
 HALOONG, British steamer, 783, J. S. Roach, 20th Feb.—Fochow 17th Feb., Amoy 18th, and Swatow 19th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.
 INGRABAN, German steamer, 894, Massmann, 21st Feb.—Saigon 17th Feb., Rice—Wielor & Co.

KASHOAR, British steamer, 1,515, C. Gadd, 20th Feb.—Yokohama 9th Feb., Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 KENT, British steamer, 1,617, F. Johnston, 15th Feb.—Cardiff 25th December, Coal—Messageries Maritimes.

KHIVA, British steamer, 1,452, E. Crewe, 15th Feb.—Bombay 20th January, and Singapore 7th February, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

KUTSANG, British steamer, 4,495, Wood, 12th Feb.—Whampoa 12th Feb., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MELITA, German steamer, 339, H. Mörck, 9th Jan.—Haiphong 5th Jan., Rice—Wielor & Co.

METAPEDIA, British steamer, 1,454, J. B. Purvis, 21st Feb.—Nagasaki 15th Feb., Coal—Russell & Co.

MONGKUT, British steamer, 809, Geo. Anderson, 20th Feb.—Bangkok 15th Feb., Rice and General—Y. N. S. S. Co.

NERBUDDA, British steamer, 1,948, T. E. Gillett, 16th Feb.—Batavia, via Singapore, and Saigon, 1st February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, James Young, 11th Feb.—Amoy 10th Feb., Ballast—Hop Hing Hong.

PARTHA, British steamer, 2,035, F. H. Wallace, 20th Feb.—Vancouver, via Japan, and Shanghai, 22nd January, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

PEKING, German steamer, 954, G. Heuermann, 22nd Feb.—Whampoa 22nd Feb., General—Siemens & Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopan.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

P. GARFIELD, British steamer, 1,288, G. Carmer, 21st Feb.—Saigon 16th Feb., Rice and Paddy—Wielor & Co.

SOOCHOW, British steamer, 327, T. Rowin, 22nd Feb.—Macao 22nd February—Kwan Tai Loong.

TANNADICE, British steamer, N. Shannon, 18th Feb.—Sydney 25th January, Cape Moreton 27th, Townsville 30th, Cooktown 31st, Thursday Island 3rd Feb., and Port Darwin 8th, General—Russell & Co.

TETARTOS, German steamer, 1,578, T. Petersen, 19th Feb.—Paseroan 4th Feb., Sugar—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.

VORWARTS, German steamer, 612, T. Bruhn, 16th Feb.—Haiphong 19th Feb., Rice and General—Wielor & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADAM W. SMITH, American bark, 1,171, A. D. Field, 22nd Jan.—Newcastle, N.S.W. 3rd Dec., Coals—Russell & Co.
 COLOMA, American bark, 852, C. M. Wages, 24th Dec.—Portland (Oregon) and Nov. 20, Coals and Spars—Crestline.
 EME, British bark, 778, W. Summers, 23rd Jan.—London 2nd October, General—Melchers & Co.
 EMPIRE, American ship, 1,075, T. L. Snow, 21st Feb.—New York 5th June, Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.
 ERKUNING, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island—Chinese Customs.
 ESCORT, American bark, 636, Waterhouse, 20th Jan.—Honolulu 14th December, Ballast—Captain.
 JOHN NICHOLSON, British steamer, 685, W. Quine, 18th Dec.—Honolulu 16th Nov., Ballast—Captain.
 MERCURY, British schooner, 361, David Thomas, 4th Feb.—Freemantle 22nd Dec., Sandalwood—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 STATE OF MAINE, American ship, 1,467, Nickels, 1st Feb.—Shanghai 27th Jan., General—Pustau & Co.

Insurances.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.
 £1,000 STG. payable at death, would cost at the rate of:—
 £6 18 0 per quarter (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life
 or £9 11 6 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years
 or £12 4 6 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years
 or £13 0 0 " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance: after five years a man Assured under plan B would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 3/20ths of Sum Assured, £150, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
 The same provisions if commenced at age 40, b. would cost respectively (a) £8.10, (b) £11.50, (c) £13.24, (d) £17.08 per quarter.
 Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases. Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.
 THE BORNCO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
 CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, \$833,333-33.
 EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUK MOON, Esq.
 LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. (858)

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. (115)

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Wingsang	Calcutta	February 24th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Algham	Liverpool	February 25th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Glengarry	London	February 25th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Flintshire	London	March 1st	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Bormida	Genoa	March 3rd	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Deccan	Bombay	March 8th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Abyssinia	Vancouver	March 13th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Shannon	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Feb. 27th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Achilles	Butterfield & Swire	February 27th.
Manillas, via Saigon, &c.	Ava	Messageries Maritimes	Mar. 6th, at noon.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	City of Sydney	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Mar. 13th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	Arabic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Mar. 3rd, daylight.
New York	Albany	Adamson, Bell & Co.	February 26th.
Vancouver, B.C., via A. & C.	Parthia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Mar. 7th, at 3 p.m.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Tannadice	Russell & Co.	Feb. 27th, at 4 p.m.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Sachsen	Melchers & Co.	Mar. 17th, at 10 a.m.
Havre, Hamburg, &c.	Aglaia	Siemssen & Co.	Mar. 1st, at 10 a.m.
Sourabaya, via Saigon, &c.	Nerbudda	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About March 1st.
Singapore, via S'dakan, &c.	Else	Melchers & Co.	March 6th.
Singapore	Benlawers	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Feb. 25th, at noon.
Straits and Bombay	Gwalior	P. & O. S. N. Co.	March 7th, at noon.
Yokohama, via N'saki, &c.	Khiva	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
Yokohama, via N'saki, &c.	Verona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	March 1st, at noon.
Yokohama and Kobe	Electra	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
Kobe	Kent	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Feb. 26th, daylight.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Flintshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	March 2nd.
Tientsin, via Swatow	Kwonggang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About Feb. 27th.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Alghian	Adamson, Bell & Co.	February 26th.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Saphalien	Messageries Maritimes	About March 1st.
Shanghai	Peking	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, 10 a.m.
Coast Ports	Hallong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.